

THE DODGE CITY TIMES.

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NICHOLAS B. KLAINE, - EDITOR.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Laundry.

[Mrs. H. W. Beecher, in the Christian Union.]
—Fruit stains on colored goods can be removed before washing by just wetting the spot and holding it over a lighted brimstone match. The gas from the sulphur on the match is almost sure to remove the stain.

—In summer, if one has a nice grass yard where the clothes can be exposed to pure air and clear sunshine, all white clothes but the very dirty can be washed and bleached without the trouble of boiling. This saves time, fuel (and in the city always and in the country sometimes fuel is a large item of expense), and also some extra wringing. Wash the articles carefully in good clean suds and spread them at once out of the suds on the green grass to bleach. Leave them an hour or so—until the colored clothes, woolen and coarse articles are washed, rinsed and hung out—then take them up from the grass, pass them through a tub of clean, hot, but not very strong suds, and then through a large quantity of well bleached rinsing-water, and hang up to dry. This gives all white clothes a nice clear color. If there is no grass-plot, this mode of bleaching can not be carried out.

—Many good housekeepers complain that their clothes turn yellow in washing, and they can not understand why this should be. We think they will soon find a remedy if they will take the trouble so far to oversee the washing as to be sure that the clothes are put on to boil in cold water, instead of hot or even boiling water, as servants are over-fond of doing. The clothes, after wringing from the first suds, must have a little soap rubbed on the worst stains or soiled spots—enough to make a good suds when they are put into the boiler of cold water and placed over the fire. Nothing turns clothes a bad color so quickly as to put them into hot water, as is too often done, and if they are allowed to boil long it is very much worse. From 20 to 25 minutes' slow boiling is quite long enough for the dirtiest articles. Sheets, pillow-cases, towels, handkerchiefs, table-linen, etc., should have very little boiling. Let them seald for 25 minutes without at any time coming to full boiling heat; and the color will be much clearer and any streaks or stains be much more readily taken out if boiling is rejected for all but the coarsest and dirtiest articles.

—In washing merino, lamb's wool and silk under-clothes or silk handkerchiefs none but the best and purest soap should be used. The soap should be well dissolved in hot water into which the articles to be washed are put; but only two or three at a time, keeping fresh suds hot over the fire to be added when more clothes are put into the tub. Do not rub them, but cleanse them by drawing them through the hands—up and down—in the suds. Rubbing shrinks woolen and injures the fabric of both woolen and silk. When they have been thus drawn through the hands till clean wring as dry as possible, with the hands, to remove all the soap; then rinse in a tub of hot water, which should be ready to put the pieces in immediately on being wrung from the suds. It shrinks and yellows them badly if left out of the water any time after being wrung either from suds or rinsing water. As they are wrung out shake each piece free and put at once into the rinsing-water. As fast as it can be done the pieces should be rinsed, wrung out, stretched into their proper shape, and hung smoothly on the line where the wind and sun can have full play over them.

—Be particular to remove all stains from white goods before they are wet or put into the wash. If there is ink on any white article dip the spot in boiling hot tallow before it has been wet; let it cool; then wash out in hot soap-suds and the ink will disappear. If any article is iron-molded, prepare oxalic acid and cream of tartar in the proportion of one part of oxalic acid to four parts cream of tartar. Dip the finger in water, then dip it in the powder and rub on the iron-mold. Keep the spot moist by dipping the finger in water

and then into the powder, and rub it on the spot several times. The stain will soon disappear. As soon as the trace of the mold is left wash the linen first in pure cold water, then put it in the suds with the rest of the wash and proceed as usual. Be careful not to leave the acid on the linen a moment longer than is necessary to remove the stain as it will soon injure the texture of the cloth. Oxalic acid is deadly poison, and the powder should be closely bottled and marked "Poison," and put safely away where no one will meddle with it but those who have charge of the work. After the stain disappears wash the hands carefully before using them for anything else. An old tooth-brush is better to wet and dip in the powder and wet the satin with than the finger, if, with the vial of powder, it can be safely put away. Or, with less trouble, one can put a teaspoonful of oxalic acid in a pint of boiling water and dip the satin in the solution till the stain is removed, and then rinse in clear water as usual.

The War in South America.

The course of events in Peru since the conquest of Pisagua by the Chileans indicates that the invading army is more than a match for any force which the allied States are able to mass against it. The fact that Chili, which seemingly entered upon this contest against great odds, should have managed in so short a time to secure an absolute mastery of the sea and a preponderance on land, reflects not a little credit on her military and civil organization, and reveals how signally she differs in both these respects from most South American republics.

When this war began, few persons in Lima or La Paz looked for any other result than the ruin of Chilean commerce and the bombardment of Valparaíso by the Peruvian ironclads. There was not a vessel in the Chilean navy which was supposed capable of withstanding for a moment the Huascar and Independencia, while a movement by land against the joint forces of Bolivia and Peru seemed out of the question. The relative size of the armies which could be mustered on both sides would naturally be proportioned to the population, and it was known that Chili had scarcely more than 2,000,000 inhabitants, against some 5,000,000 in the allied States. Inasmuch, too, as the great nitrate deposits near Cobija were the prize contended for, all the advantages of position seemed to belong to the northern powers. Under such circumstances, a war of conquest on the part of Chili may well have looked to the superficial observer as a wild and preposterous venture.

All these objections, however, might have been met and overborne by one decisive argument. Peru and Bolivia were bankrupt, whereas Chili possesses, to an extent never equaled or even approached by any nation of Spanish stock, the power of the purse. Her credit in the markets of Europe is so good that she can borrow for five per cent., as was shown in the loan of 1870. This fact, we need not say, insured not only an adequate commissariat and ample supplies of munitions of war, but it meant the capacity to sustain a protracted struggle, and to wear out by sheer endurance the ill-equipped, ill-led, and ill-paid forces of the enemy. Nor was this all. The mere existence of Chili's credit, when we consider that the nation began to contract foreign loans even earlier than Peru, attests a sound and admirable spirit in the mass of the population; for only by foresight, economy, and rigorous self-control could a country relatively poor have compassed the punctual payment of its just debts. By their fiscal and commercial probity, the Chileans had well deserved the name of the English of South America, and they have now evinced in military operations the precise habits of discipline, calculation, and co-operation which are involved in the virtue of making both ends meet. When we review the political and financial history of South American republics, we must concede that Chili alone has vindicated a right of expansion and predominance by the test of experience.

That Chili will annex the nitrate district, which she has long coveted, together probably with the guano islands lying off the southern coast of Peru, seems to be tolerably well assured by the success attending the movement of the invading army during the past six weeks. The landing at Pisagua, fol-

lowed by the storming of heights some 2,000 feet in altitude, and so steep that carriage roads can only overcome the grade by a zigzag course, was indisputably a gallant achievement. The hills, it seems, were defended by 900 Bolivians, who fought until their ammunition was entirely exhausted, and they were carried by a detachment of only 1,000 Chileans, some 140 of whom lost their lives. Within forty-eight hours afterward the whole expeditionary army, comprising 16,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, 30 Krupp steel field guns, and six Gatlings, were placed upon Peruvian soil. The plan of campaign was to acquire the Pisagua Railroad, and, after capturing Tarapaca, to occupy the road running from the port of Iquique to Pozo Almonte, a sort of well or pool, from which the water supply of Iquique is derived. To oppose the invading column the Peruvians had some 10,000 men along the line from Iquique to Pozo Almonte, while another allied force, estimated at 5,000, was moving to same point from Arica.

According to a telegram received from Peruvian sources, the Chilean vanguard, comprising some 2,500 men, imprudently assailed an entrenched position at Tarapaca, occupied by a superior force, and sustained a considerable loss. This partial reverse, however, was far more than compensated by the decisive victory won in the so-called battle of San Francisco some days afterward. On the 21st of November the allied force of Peruvians and Bolivians, having been swollen to some 11,000 in the march from Iquique to Noria, and thence moving northward to join a body of 5,000 men under the command of the Bolivian President, fell on a Chilean advanced corps, some 6,000 strong. The latter held a fortified position, and their Krupp guns are reported to have made great ravages among the ranks of the enemy, whose cavalry charged three times in the fruitless effort to capture the artillery. The battle went on, it seems, all day, until toward evening the main column of the Chileans came up and decided the contest. The allies lost their camp, their artillery, and a large number of Generals and officers, and their army seems to have been broken up.

It is now optional with the invading force to occupy Iquique or to move northward on Arica, for there is no body of Peruvian troops at present in the field which is likely to risk a battle. It is significant that the news of this last engagement has been followed by intimations that Bolivia is disposed to withdraw from the war, and to come to terms with Chili upon the basis of the transfer to the La Paz Government of Iquique, which has long been the principal outlet of Bolivian commerce on the Pacific seaboard. It is clear from recent events, that, without Bolivian co-operation, Peru will be unable to cope with Chili, and can not well avert a mutilation of her southern provinces. Indeed, almost any concessions might probably be extorted by the appearance of a Chilean fleet off Callao, and a threatened bombardment of that seaport.—*New York Sun.*

The Imported Quail.

Only a few scattering quail of the 100 pairs or more which the Rod and Gun Club turned out on the plains of Wilbraham have been seen this year. Whether they went safely south last winter and returned to other northern points, or got lost in the ocean, is uncertain. However, the club think of trying it again in a little different way. They talk about sending soon to Sicily for another 100 pairs, which will get here next spring. Then, instead of turning them adrift, they propose to keep them together till they have bred, and release them in time to go south in the fall. It is thought that this course will domesticate them in this section, so that they will come back the next spring. From the 100 pairs imported it is calculated that 1,000 young quails would be reared in one season, which would make a very good basis for so hopeful an experiment. Hunting is better than it was a month ago. Partridges are quite plenty on the plains east and south of the city, and quail too, but the latter are difficult to bag.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Dec. 3.*

An Old Lady's Gratitude.

A lady seventy years of age expresses great gratitude for the benefit she has derived from Warner's Safe Bitters, and declares her belief that the remedy is a certain specific for dyspepsia.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Branchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERMAN, 145 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Our Progress.

As stages and stage routes are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts, and are warranted to cure all irregularities of stomach, liver and bowels. Sold by druggists.

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This disease may be said to proceed almost invariably from the stomach being out of order in the first place. If the stomach being out of order the blood also gets out of order; and why? All the food in the human body passes through the liver every seven minutes to have the bilious matter separated from it. If there be any serious fault or other impurity in the liver, it will surely be deposited in the liver along with the bile. If and so, however, these injure the transference, will render the blood watery, and render its motion torpid; then it will create a perfect circle of stagnation in the liver, and, finally, poison will be left in the liver; and the result will be an obstructed, inflamed and swollen liver, ending in disease. Such is the theory, and such the climax, as proven by facts. The symptoms crowd rapidly upon one another—a continued pain or tenderness in the right side, inducing emaciation and weakness; cough, with expectoration; dyspepsia, hiccough, yellowness of the eyes, fever and a quick pulse. It is impossible to undertake this disease, by these symptoms. There is only one way of curing Liver Complaint; and that is, to strike at the root. To do this, you must act on the stomach, the liver, the bile, and the general health at the same time. VEGETINE alone will do this, and will effect a speedy cure. See testimonials.

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Yours truly,
JAMES A. JOHNSON,
Police Officer, No. 222 Brown St., Rochester, N. Y.

SOUTH PLAND, ME., Oct. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—I have been sick two years with the Liver Complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the VEGETINE I feel well, and feel my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me.

Witness of the above, MRS. ALBERT RICKER,
MR. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

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